## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

**Please amend paragraph 32 as follows:**

[32] Figure 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a receiver 300 having an electromagnetic drive assembly 304 according to embodiments of the invention. The electromagnetic drive assembly 304 is similar to the electromagnetic drive assembly 204 of Figures 2A-2B, except that it has a bobbin 306 which includes a substantially tubular coil-receiving portion 322 (the outer armature legs 308a and 308c, flanges 312a and 312b (only 312a visible here), and diaphragm 318 are similar to their counterparts 208a, 208c, 212a, 212b, and 218 in Figures 2A-2B). The result is that an inner surface 324 of the coil-receiving portion 322 alone defines the entire passageway in the bobbin 306. This is different from the previous embodiment in which the coil 210 and the coil-receiving members 222a and 222b together define the passageway. Such a coil-receiving portion 322 may also help improve the stiffness of the bobbin 306. Shock-absorbing structures 326a and 326b are then mounted on opposing sides of the inner surface 324 of the unitary coil-receiving portion 322 substantially directly over the middle armature leg 308b such that the structures can absorb the deflections that may occur on the armature leg.

**Please amend paragraph 33 as follows:**

[33] In some embodiments, instead of (or in addition to) the shock-absorbing structures, the bobbin may include an armature support structure that helps brace or stiffen the outer armature legs and also helps suppress the deflections that may occur on the armature legs. Figure 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a receiver 400 having an electromagnetic drive assembly 404 with an exemplary armature support structure on the bobbin. The electromagnetic drive assembly 404 is similar to the electromagnetic drive assembly 204 of Figures 2A-2B, except that it has a bobbin 406 which includes armature-mounting slots 428a and 428b (the coil-receiving members 432a and 432b and diaphragm 418 are similar to their counterparts 222a, 222b, and 218 in Figures 2A-2B). These armature-mounting slots 428a and 428b are formed on the flanges 412a and 412b (only one shown in Figure 4) on the sides thereof that are substantially perpendicular to the plane of the armature (one slot on each side).

**Please amend paragraph 37 as follows:**

[37] In some embodiments, the bobbin may include wire guides for guiding the lead wires of the coil that is formed on the bobbin. Referring now to Figure 5, a receiver 500 having an electromagnetic drive assembly 504 with exemplary wire guides provided on the bobbin is shown. The electromagnetic drive assembly 504 is similar to the electromagnetic drive assembly 204 of Figures 2A-2B, except that it has a bobbin 506 which includes wire guides 530a-530d (the outer armature legs 508a and 508c and diaphragm 518 are similar to their counterparts 208a, 208c, and 218 in Figures 2A-2B). The wire guides 530a-530d are formed as V-shaped grooves on one of the flanges 512a and 512b of the bobbin 506 and serve to guide the lead wires of the coil. Although there are four wire guides 530a-530d shown here, in practice, there may be more or fewer wire guides as needed, depending on the particular application. Also, the wire guides 530a-530d may be formed on one or on both flanges 512a and 512b (only 512a visible here), as needed. While a V-shaped groove is shown, other shape grooves may certainly be used, such as circular or rectangular grooves. Additionally, in some embodiments, a drop of adhesive may be placed in the grooves 530a-530d to help keep the lead wires in place on the flanges 512a and 512b.

**Please amend paragraph 38 as follows:**

[38] Although they have been discussed separately thus far, all of the features above may be combined into a single receiver. Figure 6 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a receiver 600 in which the electromagnetic drive assembly 604 has all of the features discussed above with respect to Figures 2A-2B and 3-5. The electromagnetic drive assembly 604 is similar to the electromagnetic drive assembly 204 of Figures 2A-2B, except that it has a bobbin 606 which includes shock-absorbing structures 626a and 626b, armature-mounting slots 628a and 628b, and wire guides 630a-630d (the armature legs 608a, 608b, and 608c, flanges 612a and 612b (see Figure 7), and diaphragm 618 are similar to their counterparts 208a, 208b, 208c, 212a, 212b, and 218 in Figures 2A-2B). These features result in a receiver 600 that may be more shock resistant (because of the shock-absorbing structures), is easier to manufacture (by virtue of the self-centering armature), as well as more reliable (due to less handing of the coil and wires, since the bobbin can be handled now during manufacturing).